

rock a dozen cars and their equipment of strikebreakers, with a guard of twenty-five policemen were having a strenuous time of it along Eighth avenue and across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

A great crowd followed these wagons from the moment they emerged from the C at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Broadway. There was some stone throwing, but no bold onslaughts as in the First Avenue riots. Several of the Harlem cars had their dumping pins pulled out by strikers and spilled their drivers and helpers into the street. Before the Harlem wagons had been out an hour half of the strike breakers who had gone out with them had quit and vanished.

EDWARDS WILL HIRE 5,000 STRIKE BREAKERS AT ONCE.

Commissioner Edwards has met the threat of the strike leaders to call out the entire working force of the department—5,000 men—by arranging to recruit an army of between 5,000 and 10,000 strike breakers, and by 1 o'clock this afternoon he had distributed about 500 recruits throughout Manhattan and the Bronx.

A force of 200 recruits was sent out of Stable C at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Broadway with a guard of 100 patrolmen. Little mobs of strikers and their sympathizers were scattered through the district and were reported to have gathered on roofs of tenements ready to bombard the strike breakers the minute they set about removing garbage.

A force of 100 strike-breakers, under a heavy police escort, was marched to Station H stable shortly after 1 o'clock. Two hundred were being mustered at various strike-breakers' barracks for Station E at No. 408 West Fifteenth street, and it was reported that the remainder would be sent out with the cars during the early part of the afternoon.

"There will be no backdown on the part of the city in this fight," said "Big Bill" Edwards. "We have laid our plans to fill the place of every driver with three strike breakers until we are able to recruit new men from the Civil Service lists. The men who struck are now under suspension, and we are not going to take them back unless they line up with the city immediately. We have enlisted 500 strike breakers already, and expect 1,000 more before night. We will have ample police protection, and any sign of violence will be handled drastically."

"Under Section 536 of the charter the Commissioner of Street Cleaning has power to enter into agreements for hiring and employing temporarily such and so many men as shall be rendered necessary by this emergency. I visited the Mayor this morning and told him of my proposed plan and he heartily approved. I trust before the day is over, or at least by tomorrow, the wheels of the Department of Street Cleaning will be turning. All I ask is patience on the part of the citizens."

The Street Cleaning Commissioner said that the citizens of the three boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn—affected by the strike need have no fear of pestilence, because of cold weather. He advised all householders to put their garbage out and hold their ashes as long as possible. By Sunday Mr. Edwards expects to have his strike-breaking force working smoothly.

EDWARDS ENLISTS NEW ARMY TO BREAK STRIKE.

Immediately after the White Union had delivered its ultimatum to the city last night telegrams were sent to Baltimore, Boston, Springfield, Worcester and other cities for men willing to volunteer their services in breaking the strike. A force of 300 men arrived early this morning and seventy-five were shipped to the Bronx under a heavy police escort.

All of the twenty-three stables in the three big boroughs of the city were heavily guarded by police this morning, and the few cars that went out at the beginning of the day were followed on their rounds by uniformed patrolmen.

At noon it was reported that not a driver remained at work in Manhattan or the Bronx, and that the sweepers were quitting in bunches of twenties and thirties. There are 2,500 sweepers on the department's payroll. Those that remained at work were of little avail because of the absence of carts to take their sweeping to the dumps.

The seventy-five strike breakers who were met at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth street subway station by Sgt. Bergen and a squad of fifteen patrolmen. With this escort drawn about them they proceeded to the stables at One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Cortlandt avenue, where they will use as a barracks. They were informed that it was not likely that they would be used until tonight and that when they went out they would be protected by a strong guard.

Commissioner Edwards declares that more than half the drivers who quit struck because of fright and not out of sympathy with the strikers' movement. The Commissioner had been informed that threats had been made against the lives of the men.

ASH AND GARBAGE CANS OVER THROWN IN THE STREET.

Garbage and ashes litter the streets of Williamsburg to-day as in no other part of Greater New York. During the night persons overturned cans, scattering their contents in the street all over that section of Brooklyn, and there was much indignation among the citizens on arising. The strikers deny having anything to do with it. One of the largest stations of the Street-Cleaning Department is in Williamsburg, at North Thirtieth street and Kent avenue. About thirty of the fifty strikers evidently were frightened by the obvious willingness of others to take their places, and later in the day applied for their old jobs back. They were told to return later. The others declared they would remain out.

W. H. Ashton, General Organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and executive head of the strike of Street Cleaning Department drivers, called at the City Hall in the forenoon and protested against the action of the city officials in demanding that drivers, who are civil service employees, work at night. "It is un-American and unfair," declared Mr. Ashton, "to compel night work on the part of the strikers and unfair as well to underpay them."

SAYS 400 DRIVERS HAVE BEEN INJURED IN WORK.

"It has been stated to me that the Mayor has no legal right to compel these men, who are civil service employees, to work at night. That plan is not popular except with a few city of-

ficials. If the Mayor wants to do anything in the way of inaugurating a reform let him compel the commissioner to adopt the use of two-horse drawn trucks with covered tops with two men handling each vehicle. With two men lifting heavy ash and garbage cans there would be fewer employees permanently injured by being overtaxed. Since April 25, when the present service was put in operation, upward of 400 drivers have quit their jobs through having been ruptured while lifting heavy ash cans."

The Mayor is reported to have stated that night collection prevails in European cities. My answer to that is that many of us left European cities to get away from despotic conditions. Shall the Empire city pattern after European cities?"

"An to the suggestion that the men are opposed to night work because they don't get time that might come to them from some quarters during the day, it is only a snuffbox to cloud the real issue."

"It is an outrage," said Mr. Edwards, "that it should be possible for a city like New York to be put in the position we are now in by such a strike."

Another official of the department said that the strike should offer a potent argument in favor of having the city's garbage removed by contract.

Of all the Manhattan stables under Commissioner Edwards' dominion the Hamilton street stable was the only one that opened its doors this morning. Twenty-five of the fifty drivers were persuaded by Section Foreman John Goary to go out with their carts. Before they had taken on half a load the walking delegates got to twelve of the twenty-five and when they had taken their wagons to the dump they quit work.

The first night of the strike was attended with little violence. Early this morning a riot occurred near No. 44 Hamilton street, where there is a large department stable, between a crowd of pickets and a score of non-union drivers who won't work for the city.

PICKETS IN BATTLE WITH POLICE AT STABLE.

Only two policemen were in the neighborhood—Hugh Brady and Jacob Gucker—and when the altercation became heated they attempted to drive the pickets away. The bluecoats were roughly handled and Brady blew his whistle for help. Patrolman Milton B. Alexander, who responded, was sent into the gutter before his brother officers could interfere. Finally by dint of a vigorous use of their nightsticks the police succeeded in driving the strikers away from the stable. No arrests were made.

This morning the city's committee notified Commissioner Edwards they had established temporary headquarters at Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street and that any overtures forthcoming from the city officials would be received there.

From the moment of its inception, the plan of night collection has been unpopular with the employees of the Street Cleaning Department and "Big Bill" Edwards has been several times approached by various committees of the men selected to voice the general dissatisfaction. To these protests the Commissioner has turned a deaf ear. Then William H. Ashton, organizer of the Teamsters' Union, began to get busy.

Late yesterday a delegation of the disgruntled collectors waited upon Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Edwards and demanded that the system of night work be discontinued. They also submitted a request for an increase in pay of extra men from \$2 to \$3 a day, and were willing to wait for this until a special committee of the Board of Estimate had reported on the matter.

After the delegation which waited upon him had left the City Hall Mayor Gaynor gave out the following letter which he had sent to Commissioner Edwards:

"In regard to the threatened strike of the drivers and garbage collectors of your department, be so good as to notify them at once by general order to strike just as soon as they see fit. And see to it that not one of the strikers gets back into the city employment again. We can get along without them. It will inconvenience the householders for a few days, but they will stand it patiently. Let the contract system be resorted to if necessary."

The city pays the men of your department a higher wage than for the shortest hours, and in addition a pension law was passed for them last winter. If they think they can make the city pay more for dictation by striking they will find themselves grievously mistaken. The city's business has to be done as the charter prescribes, and no driver can force it to be done in any other way. The city is not in the position of a private employer and able to make any terms with its employees as it sees fit."

WENT WITH WILLET TO DRAW THAT \$10,000 IN CASH.

Q. Did you see Joseph Cassidy that day? A. It is possible.

Q. Where did you go when you went to New York? A. Mr. Willett went to the Seaboard Bank, and I went with him.

Q. Did you see Joseph Cassidy that day? A. Yes.

Q. You knew he was going to get the money in billst? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Cassidy at Far Rockaway that day? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any money changed that day? A. No.

Q. Did you see a dollar bill? A. No.

Q. Did you not expect to get your money out of the \$10,000 that Willett got in the bank? A. Sure thing, I did.

Q. Is it not a fact that you got your five thousand that day? A. It is not.

Q. You didn't care about that five thousand? A. I knew it would be safe until the next day.

Q. In whose pocket? A. Either.

Q. Then Walter recalled that Mr. Willett had to do some telephoning at the bank and he did not wait. He went to the Hotel, where he had lunch.

Q. That is a gambling house, isn't it? A. I would not say that. It is a club. They play cards in all clubs.

Q. It is a poker house? A. Yes.

Q. Having failed to get a line on the meeting of Cassidy and Willett, Mr. De Ford asked how long Walter had been "in Willett."

HE URGED CASSIDY TO NAME WILLET, WALTER TESTIFIES

Then Went with Candidate to Two Banks While Latter Drew Over \$10,000.

GOT "NOTES" AT ONE.

They Were Biographical, Alleged Go-Between Swears, After Some Dodging.

Louis T. Walter Jr., Joseph Cassidy's lieutenant in Queens Democratic politics, told, at the Judiciary ticket scandal, before Justice Townsend Scudder, in the Supreme Court at Long Island City, to-day, how he went to the bank with William Willett, Jr., before the latter was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District. On this trip the prospective candidate got \$10,000 in \$1,000 bills.

It is contended by the prosecution that the boxes of Queens County got \$5,000 of this money. Walter testified that he got \$5,000 of it from Willett for sixty-three shares of stock in the Automobile Building Company, which stock had been previously given to Walter by Willett.

In fifty questions Assistant District Attorney De Ford of New York County tried to make the witness say he had held close communication with Joseph Cassidy just after Willett got the \$10,000. In this he failed.

Mr. Willett was in a pleasant mood when he sauntered in before proceedings began.

"I haven't seen the returns yet," he said, "but people tell me that I was not elected." A moment later he added: "Things never get so bad but what they could be worse."

Mr. Willett said that he would watch the drift of affairs during the day and make a statement if he thought one was necessary.

WILLET GOT \$10,000 IN \$1,000 BILLS SEPT. 30.

Louis N. Debauney of Montclair, N. J., assistant cashier of the Seaboard National Bank of New York, testified that on Sept. 30 Mr. Willett presented a draft from the Far Rockaway Bank for \$10,000, saying he wanted the money in \$1,000 bills, and got it. Mr. Debauney told how he called up President Heyson of the Far Rockaway Bank and got an identification of Mr. Willett by telephone. He identified Mr. Willett's signature on the back of the draft.

Jarvis S. Hicks, cashier of the Long Island City branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, identified an abstract of the account of a company of which Mr. Willett, and his partner, Halsted Frost, are officers. He also explained deposits, loans and discounts of the Cabinet Land Company a Willett and Frost concern.

Mr. De Witt, who examined the witness, paid particular attention to a note given by Willett to F. R. Merrill for \$5,000, which fell due Oct. 23. Mr. Hicks said Mr. Willett's mother paid the note with five \$1,000 bills on Oct. 24. The witness said that neither Joseph Cassidy nor Louis T. Walter Jr. had an account at his branch. The purpose of the questions was not immediately evident.

Louis T. Walter Jr., alleged to have been the go-between in the Willett nomination, was recalled to the stand.

Then Mr. De Ford proceeded to fire questions and get speedy answers, as follows:

Q. Do you remember the events of Sept. 30? A. Some of them.

Q. Did you go when you went to New York? A. Mr. Willett went to the Seaboard Bank, and I went with him.

Q. Did you see Joseph Cassidy that day? A. It is possible.

Q. Where did you go when you went to New York? A. Mr. Willett went to the Seaboard Bank, and I went with him.

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Q. That is a gambling house, isn't it? A. I would not say that. It is a club. They play cards in all clubs.

Q. It is a poker house? A. Yes.

Q. Having failed to get a line on the meeting of Cassidy and Willett, Mr. De Ford asked how long Walter had been "in Willett."

Q. Didn't Cassidy and Willett been enemies? A. They had political differences.

Police Guarding Street Cleaning Wagons From Strikers



PEKING FALL NEAR; REBELS LOSE 1,000 IN NANKING FIGHT

Capital in a Panic and Dynasties' Hopes Vanish as Other Cities Surrender.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—8:54 P. M.—The excitement is growing tonight. The residents of the Forbidden City are taking in great quantities of rice and other stores. Fifteen hundred infantry and five hundred cavalry of the Manchukuo First Division, who fled from Shi Kiangang after the assassination of Gen. Wu Lu Cheng, arrived here to-day and entered the city. The Manchukuo consider that all hope for the Manchukuo dynasty has vanished.

All consular reports received at the Imperial capital agree that the revolutionary spirit has got beyond control, throughout the empire with the exception of Manchuria. The foreign legations have arranged ample protection for foreigners, these safeguards being well in advance.

The temper of the Manchukuo troops remains the most serious consideration. The Chinese greatly fear that they may precipitate a conflict. Allowing for recent desertions it is estimated that there are 22,500 Manchukuo troops within the outer wall.

CHINESE EMPEROR IS REPORTED IN FLIGHT.

Prince Ching, the acting Premier, stated to-day that the Manchukuo did not intend, if besieged, to defend Peking. Chinese officials believe that while the Manchukuo intend fully to guard against surprise inside the city, should the revolutionaries make a serious demonstration outside the walls the court would begin negotiations, giving up if necessary all but their lives and accepting the revolution.

Mr. De Ford explained it. "Oh, yes, he brought the notes out of the bank," said Walter.

WALTER SPOKE ONLY TO CASSIDY, AND WILLET WAS NAMED.

Justice Scudder asked Walter: "So far as you know, who were the sole intermediaries between Mr. Willett and Mr. Cassidy?"

"Yes," responded the witness. "Did you speak to anybody other than Mr. Cassidy, with respect to Mr. Willett?"

"No."

Mr. Willett produced the books of the Cabinet Land Company. He said he did so "willingly, but not gladly."

Mr. De Ford insisted that the record show that the books came voluntarily and not through duress.

John Winkler Jr. of Far Rockaway, the next witness, denied he had told anybody that Rocco Andreola told him Willett paid Cassidy \$25,000 for the nomination.

Luke A. Keenan, one of Cassidy's lieutenants, testified that he was a delegate to the judicial convention, and came to the conclusion that Willett was a good man between Oct. 3 and Oct. 6. Cassidy had no part in this decision, except to indicate that he favored Willett.

Q. Did anybody else speak to you about Willett? A. Mr. Burns said he was "wrong."

John F. Cronin, a Cassidy foe, was subpoenaed because a spy hear, he in a telephone booth talking to "Joe" and "Curley." Cassidy is called "Curly Joe." Cronin was not examined when he explained he was talking to Joseph Curley.

Leonard Rouff testified that he was a delegate to the judicial convention and supported Willett without dictation from Cassidy.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

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supplies of ammunition before resuming the attack. The latter lost 1,000 men killed and wounded in yesterday's fighting without greatly damaging the enemy, and to-day suspended operations. A new battle is imminent.

MARINES LANDED TO PROTECT THE FOREIGNERS.

The Americans, Germans and British have landed marines to protect the Consulates, where the foreigners have gathered.

In Shanghai the situation becomes increasingly serious. The Imperial Government has absolutely disappeared and the foreign Consuls are unable to recognize the self-constituted government which, however, is maintaining order except across the river where the British warehouses are situated. These were looted this morning. The local police fled upon the approach of the rioters.

HOWARD PYLE DEAD.

American Artist Stricken With Heart Trouble in Florence.

FLORENCE, Nov. 9.—Howard Pyle, the American artist and author, died here to-day of heart failure. His home was at Wilmington, Del., where he was born in 1852.

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